

Atrium at Glenpointe, 400 Frank W. Burr Blvd., Teaneck, NJ 07666 Tel. (201) 801-0050  
Fax (201) 801-0441

January 7, 1992

Mr. Hajo Lange  
BMW  
Munich, Germany

**Via Fax 011 49 89 35 2650**

Dear Hajo:

As we agreed yesterday, I have slightly revised the proposal on how INPUT would assist BMW on the Stone project. (Note: If an earlier version has already been signed, please treat this document as an advisory only.)

The principle objective in INPUT's work will be to test the product and market assumptions behind Stone's financial projections. There will be four types of activities involved here:

- To analyze and assess Stone's current products as well as its internal product plans and market projections
- To independently conduct market research among Stone's customers, prospects and lost prospects, as well as among customers of other CASE products
- To compare the results of the market research with Stone's own market and product assessments
- To assess the opportunities for coordination between Stone and Softlab, involving both products and market issues.

INPUT will work closely with KPMG to identify as early as possible which product and market issues are most critical for validating Stone's financial projections

#### Analysis of Stone's Internal Plans

INPUT expects that there will be two or more due diligence meetings with Stone at which the following issues will be addressed by Stone:

- Product expansion plans and budgets for 1990 through 1994, including extent to which the plans have been met to date
- Product strengths and weaknesses -- self-assessments as well as outside technical assessments
- Plans to fill product gaps
- Customer surveys and lost business analysis



- Short and long term adequacy of Stone's product architecture
- Reasons for third quarter 1991 revenue shortfalls
- Business projections by product type and other services
- An analysis of add-on business to established customers in as much detail as possible
- Status of alliances with product and service vendors
- Sales pipeline: total numbers as well as by individual prospect
- Stone's assessment of its short term and long term competitive position
- INPUT will assess the fit between Stone and Softlab from product, market and sales standpoints.

INPUT will assist BMW and KPMG in integrating INPUT's list of information needs to put together an overall agenda for Stone to address at the first meeting at Stone's headquarters. This initial meeting may last for more than one day. There may be parallel meetings addressing, for example, financial and product issues.

#### Market Research

INPUT will develop a detailed market research plan. The outline of the plan is the following:

- The questionnaire to be used will be based on that now being used for the Maestro research. This will be modified somewhat for this project, in particular after the first meeting with Stone when the critical market and product issues have been identified.
- INPUT plans to interview approximately 175 firms in the U.S. and Europe, broken out as follows:
  - Two groups of new customers: those who were sold in January-June 1990 and those since July 1991
  - 1991 lost business
  - Current prospect pipeline
  - European interviews will be further segmented by major country markets (Germany, France, UK)



### Scheduling

INPUT expects to meet with Stone staff the week of January 20. These meetings will be to follow up the list of information requirements to be sent to Stone. INPUT needs the list of Stone's clients and prospects (point 6 of INPUT's list of information requirements) well before January 20, preferably by January 10. This is necessary in order for INPUT to be able to report market research results by mid-February.

### Fees

The following are the professional fees for the activities described above:

- Market Research: \$40,000 (U.S.)
- Consulting on the Assessment of Stone's Plans: \$55,000 (U.S.)

Expenses (primarily travel and telephone expenses for interviewing) would be in addition to the above.

Upon authorization, \$25,000 is due and payable. \$40,000 will be invoiced at the end of January and the remainder upon project completion.

You can signify your authorization of the proposal by signing in the blocks provided below or, if you prefer, you may accept by sending written confirmation.

AUTHORIZED BY:  
BMW

ACCEPTED BY:  
INPUT

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I look forward to working with you and the project team.

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:prop:BMW



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### Confidentiality

INPUT is aware of the fact that the evaluation material to be received from Stone and all other non-public information that will be received from Stone is confidential. INPUT hereby agrees not to disclose this confidential material and information to any other individual or person.



### Scheduling

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AUTHORIZED BY:

BMW

Name

Title

Date

ACCEPTED BY:

INPUT

Name

Title

Date

I look forward to working with you and the project team.

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:prop:BMW



# INPUT

1. The first part of the input is the name of the file to be processed.

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SECRET MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
FROM : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

1  
2  
3











Acctg.

**CUSTOMER/INVOICE TO**

## ORDER

CLIENT AUTH.

SHIP TOITEM TYPE

## DETAIL

Fulfillment to be completed in: ☐ Corporate ☐ London ☐ Virginia ☐ France ☐ Other

## INPUT



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AUTHORIZED BY:

BMW

Name

ACCEPTED BY:

INPUT

Name

Title

Title

Date

Date

I look forward to working with you and the project team.

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:prop:BMW



# INPUT<sup>®</sup>

Atrium at Glenpointe, 400 Frank W. Burr Blvd., Teaneck, NJ 07666 Tel. (201) 801-0050  
Fax (201) 801-0441

January 9, 1992

Mr. Hajo Lange  
BMW

Via Fax 011 49 89 35 2650

Dear Hajo:

I reviewed your information request dated January 8 to Stone and found it extremely comprehensive. I can think of nothing to add at this time. I hope that Stone does not find it too comprehensive.

We at INPUT are now beginning the planning for the market research. However, in order to reserve internal resources and schedule them I will need your authorization for INPUT's proposal. I would appreciate your doing this as soon as possible so that we do not lose any time.

If you do not hear from Stone by January 13 concerning the customer/prospect lists we should consider making a special request for as much of the information needed to perform the market research as they can supply.

- INPUT can start its interviewing with even partial lists, if some types of data can be supplied before others.
- It is very important that the interviewing process start while I am here in this office; that is, before January 20, when I will be in Stone's offices.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,



Tom O'Flaherty



## FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

INPUT<sup>™</sup>Atrium at Glenpointe, 400 Frank W. Burr Blvd., Teaneck, NJ 07666 Tel. (201) 801-0050  
Fax (201) 801-0441DESTINATION: UK

FAX NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTENTION: Peter LinesTELEPHONE/ from Tom O'Plenty Jan 7

LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL? \_\_\_\_\_

URGENT? ☒ \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

of proposal & scheduling forms.

- ① Proposal has not yet been signed (but there is not a big issue)
- ② More importantly, it may be a while before we get names for interviewing. There may be voids for Europe.
- ③ Note that we aren't committed for a particular # of European interviews. I have 80 down for Europe now

~~THIS IS PAGE 1 OF~~

@ \$200 (2100) per interview. It may

FROM: turn out, for example, that we can getDATE: European prospect namesINPUT Project  
Charge Code: \_\_\_\_\_

p 1 of 6



# PROJECT SCHEDULE (Q1-1992)

\*Corporate Week \*\*Ending Date †Working Days; ( ) UK

INPUT\*

Activity	Name	Act. Days	Factor	ESDs	JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				
					1* 1/3** 2†	2 1/10	3 1/17	4 1/24	5 1/31	6 2/7	7 2/14	8 2/21 4(5)	9 2/28	10 3/6	11 3/13	12 3/20	13 3/27
Preliminary Proj. Spec.																	
Client Poll																	
Project Spec./Authorization																	
Quest. Design/Test/QC.				1/2	1/2	1/2											
Quest. <sup>Comm</sup> Approval Review Meeting		5	1.75	4		1	1	1	1	1							
User Interviews: US # On-Site (100)		2/10		\$10,000													
EUR # Telephone (80)		2/20		\$16,000													
Vendor Interviews: # On-Site ( )																	
# Telephone ( )																	
Secondary Research																	
TOTAL PLAN SR.																	
TOTAL PLAN RA																	
TOTAL PLAN ESDs																	
TOTAL SPENT SR.																	
TOTAL SPENT RA																	

Proj. Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Proj. Name: BMLU mk<sup>n</sup> ra p1 Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Proj. Manager: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



# PROJECT SCHEDULE (Q1-1992) continued

\*Corporate Week \*\*Ending Date †Working Days: ( ) UK

INPUT\*

Activity	Name	Act. Days	Factor	ESDs	JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				
					1* 1/3** 2†	2 1/10 5	3 1/17 5	4 1/24 5	5 1/31 5	6 2/7 5	7 2/14 5	8 2/21 4(5)	9 2/28 5	10 3/6 5	11 3/13 5	12 3/20 5	13 3/27 5
Run data		14	3/4	1													
Data Tab. <del>Analysis</del> <sup>Coding</sup>		3(4)	2/10	1/20				1	1	2							
Exhibit Development				2						2	2						
Forecasting <del>Analysis</del>																	
Vendor Profiles # ( )																	
Write Report. # of Pages ( )																	
Abstract/Press Release/Brochure INPUT/Output Article																	
Production/QC.																	
Presentation Prep/Delivery <sup>/Rpt</sup>				2 1/2								4					
"Thank-You" Package															1		
Project Wrap-up																	
TOTAL PLAN SR.																	
TOTAL PLAN RA																	
TOTAL PLAN ESDs				9													
TOTAL SPENT SR.																	
TOTAL SPENT RA																	

$9 \cdot 1.6 = 2.14k + 2.6k = 4.0k$

Proj. Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Proj. Name: BMW - mkt Per p 2 Prepared by: TGR  
 Proj. Manager: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 12/13



# PROJECT SCHEDULE (Q1-1992)

\*Corporate Week \*\*Ending Date †Working Days; () UK

INPUT\*

Activity	Name	Act. Days	Factor	ESDs	JANUARY					FEBRUARY				MARCH				
					1* 1/3** 2†	2 1/10 5	3 1/17 5	4 1/24 5	5 1/31 5	6 2/7 5	7 2/14 5	8 2/21 4(5)	9 2/28 5	10 3/6 5	11 3/13 5	12 3/20 5	13 3/27 5	
Preliminary Proj. Spec.																		
Client Roll																		
Project Spec./Authorization																		
Quest. Design/Test/QC.	TOP RA	.25 1	.5 .5	.5 .5														
Quest. Approval/Review Meeting	Coordinate re. QP	5	.75	4														
User Interviews:	8 per day US # On-Site (100)	RA	12.5	.5	6.25													
EW # Telephone (80)	4 per day RA	20	.5	10														
Vendor Interviews:																		
# On-Site ( )																		
# Telephone ( )																		
Secondary Research																		
TOTAL PLAN SR.																		
TOTAL PLAN RA																		
TOTAL PLAN ESDs																		
TOTAL SPENT SR.																		
TOTAL SPENT RA																		

Proj. Code: 4WBM2 Proj. Name: BMW Market Res. p. 1 Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Proj. Manager: TOE Date: 1/3/93



# PROJECT SCHEDULE (Q1-1992)

continued

\*Corporate Week \*\*Ending Date †Working Days: ( ) UK

INPUT\*

continued

Activity	Name	Act. Days	Factor	ESDs	JANUARY					FEBRUARY				MARCH				
					1* 1/3** 2†	2 1/10 5	3 1/17 5	4 1/24 5	5 1/31 5	6 2/7 5	7 2/14 5	8 2/21 4(5)	9 2/28 5	10 3/6 5	11 3/13 5	12 3/20 5	13 3/27 5	
<i>Run Dates</i> <i>coding</i> Data Tab./Analysis	RA	1.5	.5	.75						1	1	2						
Exhibit Development				2							2							
Forecasting																		
Vendor Profiles # ( )																		
Write Report. # of Pages ( )																		
Abstract/Press Release/Brochure INPUT/Output Article																		
Production/QC.																		
Presentation Prep/Delivery				2.5								4						
"Thank-You" Package				1											1			
Project Wrap-up																		
TOTAL PLAN SR.																		
TOTAL PLAN RA																		
TOTAL PLAN ESDs				2.5														
TOTAL SPENT SR.																		
TOTAL SPENT RA																		

Proj. Code: 46 BM 2 Proj. Name: BMW p.2 Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Proj. Manager: TOE Date: 1/3/92



(1991)

INPUT USA - 1992  
 Project Report  
 Period 39 Ending 09-25-92

	-Person Days-				-Year-			
	Actual	September ESMD	Accomplish	Plan	Actual	ESMD	Accomplish	Plan
BUDGET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
100 O'Flaherty, Tom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
20 Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
YN-BMW Custom - BMW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0



-----Person Days-----								
	September			Year				
	Actual	ESMD	Accomplish	Plan	Actual	ESMD	Accomplish	Plan
BUDGET	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
100 O'Flaherty, Tom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	22.3	30.7	0.0
414 Ponnwitz, Joanne	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.0
561 Larotonda, Anna	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0
598 Roman, Debra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.0
601 King, Carol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
750 UK for USA 100% Senior	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0
20 Research	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	28.3	36.7	37.0
43 Black, Doug	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
559 Boyle, Joanne	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
760 UK FOR USA 100% Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
60 Research Production Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
559 Boyle, Joanne	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
70 General Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
YN-BM2 Custom - BMW	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	28.3	36.7	37.0



US Companies -  
letters mailed 4/6  
Europ. Comp.  
letters mailed wk of  
4/13/92 - to Survey  
Participant

April 6, 1992

«DATA BM2TKLST.DOC» «name»  
«title»  
«company»  
«address»  
«city», «state» «zip»

Dear «salutation»:

Thank you for taking part in our recent study of the process for selecting CASE tools.

As we mentioned during our study, we are now sending you a summary of our overview study "The Future of CASE: 1991-1996". We hope that this summary will shed some light on this new and emerging issue for you.

Sincerely,

Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:list:BM2TKLETR



Mr. Bruce Anderson  
Asst. Vice President  
AAL  
4321 N. Ballard Road  
Appleton, WI 54919

Mr. Bob Johnson  
Senior Director  
ADP  
1 ADP Boulevard  
Roseland, NJ 07068

Mr. Jay Brawley  
Director  
Airline Tariff Publ.  
400 W. Service Rd. (Dulles)  
Chantilly, VA 22070

Mr. Michael Noel  
Technical Services Mgr.  
Alaska Dept. of Labor  
PO Box 21149  
Juneau, AK 99802

Mr. Mike Rimmer  
Supervisor of IS  
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Mr. David Takai  
Senior Technical Consultant  
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30300 Telegraph Road  
Bingham Farms, MI 48025

Mr. Ray Wimsett  
Staff Research Programmer  
Allstate Research  
321 Middlefield Road  
Menlo Park, CA 94025

Mr. Ron Alcott  
Mgr-Info Resource Management  
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4000 E Sky Harbor Blvd-M.S. 52-ISD  
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Mr. Tom Smith  
Vice President - IS  
America West Airlines  
4000 E. Sky Harbor Blvd.  
Phoenix, AZ 85034

Kwan Lee  
Database Administrator  
Avnet Inc.  
10912 W. Washington Blvd.  
Culver City, CA 90230

Mr. Don Delle Bovi  
Manager-Applications  
Bank of New York  
101 Barclay Street  
New York, NY 10286

Mr. John MacDonald  
Vice President  
Beneficial DP  
500 Beneficial Plaza  
Peapack, NJ 07977

Mr. Dale Swales  
Supervisor Development Center  
Blue Cross of Oregon  
PO Box 12171-Mail Stop C4F  
Portland, OR 97207-1271

Mr. Steve Hiller  
Manager  
Blue Cross/Blue Shield  
PO Box 64560  
St. Paul, MN 55164







Mr. Dan Luby  
Systems Director  
Brooklyn Union Gas  
1 Metro Tech Center  
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Mr. Jeff Scherting  
Information Engineer  
Dow Corning Corp.  
2200 West Salzburg Road  
Midland, MI 48686

Mr. Felix Santella  
Senior Systems Manager  
CCH Legal Services  
1633 Broadway (30th Floor)  
New York, NY 10019

Ms. Renee Mayo  
Principle Analyst  
DST Systems  
1055 Broadway  
Kansas City, MO 64105

Mr. Greg Hamilton  
Senior DBase Analyst  
Centex Tele Management  
185 Berry St., Bldg 1-Ste.5100  
San Francisco, CA 94107

Mr. Tom Bennett  
Manager-Planning & Admin.  
Englehart  
200 Wood Avenue  
Iselin, NJ 08830

Mr. Jeff Mills  
Manager of IRM  
Central Benefits  
255 East Main Street  
Columbus, OH 43216

Ms. Kim Thomas  
Project Manager  
Garrett Airline Services  
PO Box 52170-Mail Stop 73-1802S  
Phoenix, AZ 85072

Mr. John Holtrip  
Director of MIS  
Central States Pension Fund  
9377 W. Higgins Road  
Rosemont, IL 60018

Mr. Lou Davita  
Dir. Systems Development  
Grumman  
1000 Woodbury Road  
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HR. Manus  
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Fax (201) 801-0441

## FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

Date: 4/7/92  
To: Name: Wendy Lewis  
Tel./Location:  
Co.:  
Fax No.:  
From: Joanne Boyle  
Subject:

Confidential: Y/N  
Urgent: Y/N

Page: 1 of 7

File: Chron  
Contact  
Other:

I am sending Thank you letters to  
The State project participants. However,  
I had tremendous difficulty reading  
The addresses on the questionnaires.  
Perhaps I'm just unfamiliar with European  
addresses and different handwriting.  
In any case, I would very much  
appreciate your help with the attached list.

Thank you very much!

Joanne - I only received 6 pages!

I hope the attached  
helps!

Wax

TO ME

Dear [Name]

[Name]

[Name]

[Name]

[Name]

I have just read your letter and  
am very glad to hear from you.  
I am well and hope this finds you  
the same. I am very busy at the  
moment but will try to write to you  
again soon. I am very fond of you  
and hope to see you soon.

Yours very truly

[Name]

[Name]

P.01

TRANSACTION REPORT

APR- 7-92 TUE 14:29

DATE	START	RECEIVER	TX TIME	PAGES	NOTE
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APR- 7	14:25	LONDON	3' 14"	6	OK
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Fax (201) 801-0441

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Thank you very much!



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BMW Ltd.  
Ellis Field  
Brachnell <sup>W</sup>  
Barks, England RGL2<sup>SP</sup>BGL

6erks

OK  
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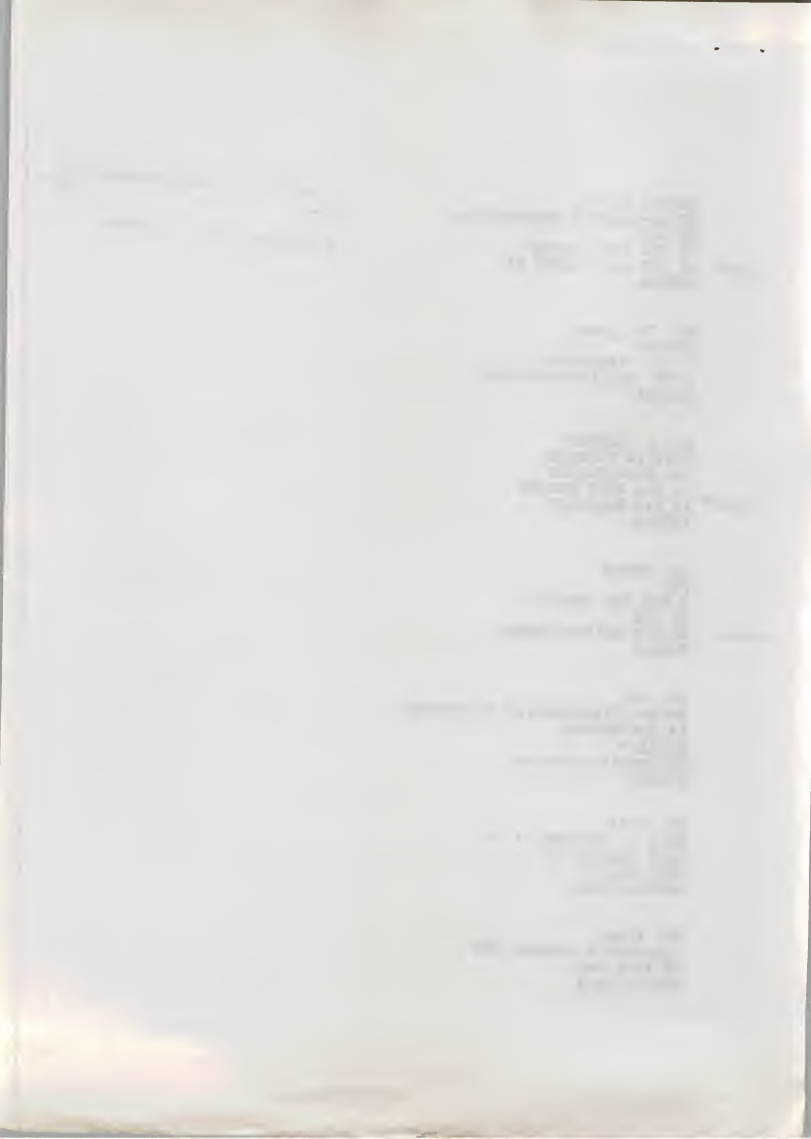
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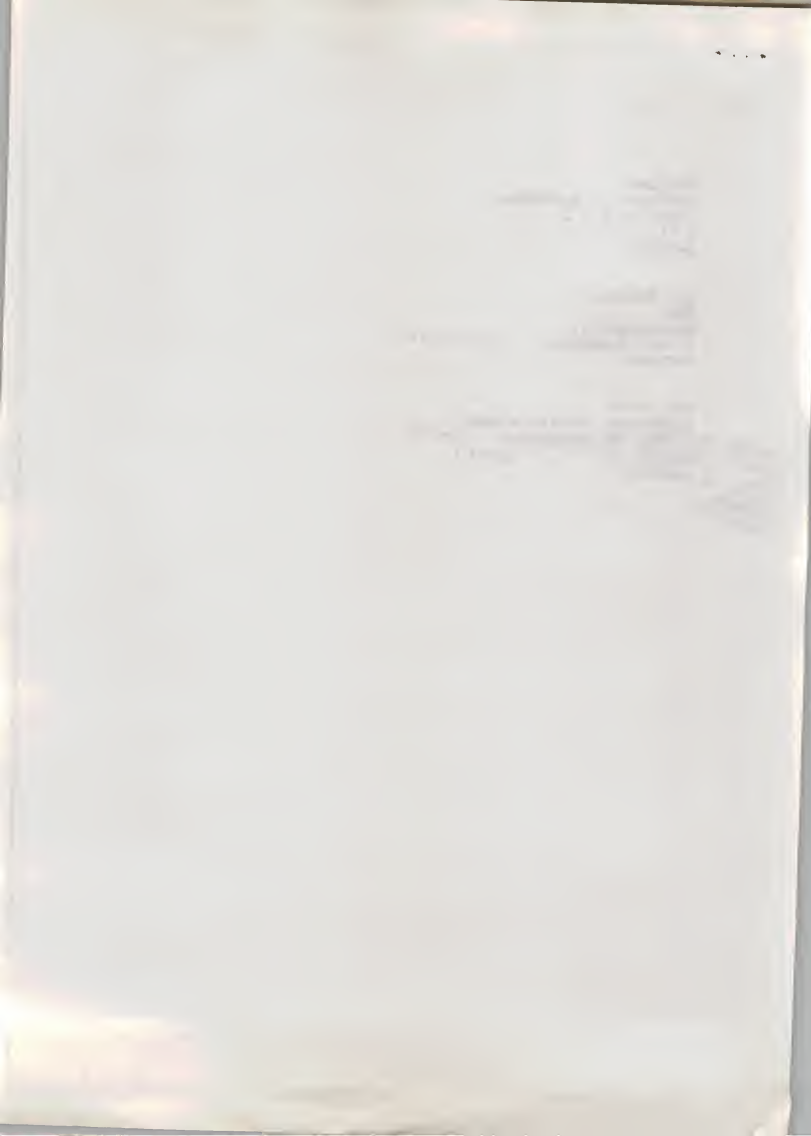


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Fax (201) 801-0441

April 6, 1992

Mr. Bruce Anderson  
Asst. Vice President  
AAL  
4321 N. Ballard Road  
Appleton, WI 54919

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for taking part in our recent study of the process for selecting CASE tools.

As we mentioned during our study, we are now sending you a summary of our overview study "The Future of CASE: 1991-1996". We hope that this summary will shed some light on this new and emerging issue for you.

Sincerely,

Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:list:BM2TKLETR



Figure 1. The spatial distribution of the 1997-1998 El Niño event. The maps are arranged in four rows and four columns. The first row shows the event's intensity, the second row shows the event's duration, the third row shows the event's frequency, and the fourth row shows the event's spatial extent. The maps are labeled with 'a' through 'p' in the top right corner of each map.

YNBM2 Merge  
letter (from TOF) for  
your review

OK per TOF 4/1/92

April 10, 1992

ŪDATA BM2TKLST.DOCŪnameŪ  
ŪtitleŪ  
ŪcompanyŪ  
ŪaddressŪ  
ŪcityŪ, ŪstateŪ ŪzipŪ

Dear ŪsalutationŪ:

Thank you for taking part in our recent study of the process for selecting CASE tools.

As we mentioned during our study, we are now sending you a summary of our overview study "The Future of CASE: 1991-1996". We hope that this summary will shed some light on this new and emerging for you.

Sincerely,

Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:list:BM2TKLETR



European Companies  
Received Thank you for  
YUBMA

Bm# Eur Labl  
Letters mailed wk of  
4/11/83 to Surveyor

Mr. Tony Frankland  
Rolls Royce PLC  
PO Box 31  
Derby, England DE2 8BJ

Mr. I. White  
Northern Exec. PLC  
Newgate House  
Newgate Street  
Newcastle upon Tyne, England  
NE1 5UD

Mr. Alan Hill  
Norweb PLC  
Dickensen Street  
Manchester, England M60 1RD

Mr. E. Mathur  
Welcome Foundation  
Templehill, Dartford  
Kent, England DA1 5AH

Mr. S. Dale  
Guardian Royal Exchange  
CBI Ballam Road  
Lytham St. Annes  
Lancashire, England Y84J2

Mrs. L. Butler  
Unipart  
Unipart House  
Cowley, Oxford  
England OX4 2PG

Mr. Terry Davis  
British Gas  
5 Wharf Lane  
Solihuss, Westmidlands  
England B91 2JP

Mr. S. Morrison  
Dowty Aerospace Ltd.  
Cheltenham Road  
Gloucester, England

Mr. Tony Mobbs  
Data Sciences  
Melodon House, Melodon Ave.  
Farnborough Hants GO 147NB

BMW Ltd.  
Ellis Field  
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Mr. A. Berry  
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Wigan, England WN3 4HS

Mr. David Denyer  
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Castle Hill Avenue  
Folkestone, Kent, England CT202TF

Mr. Ken Fergus  
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Wilmore Road  
Pool, Dorset PH152BT

Mr. Keith Hawkins  
South Wales Electricity  
St. Mellons  
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HR. Frank Simmer  
Neckerman Versand AG  
Henauer Land Str 360/400  
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HR. Brauer  
Krupp Atlas GmbH  
D 4300 Essen  
Germany

HR. Loh  
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HR. Valass

HR. Geckeler  
Daimler Benz AG  
Mercedes STR136  
7000 Stuttgart G O  
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HR. Behlen  
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Mr. Chris Walton  
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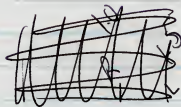
TOF-

Postage for YNBM2 Thank you

42 European @ \$2.80 = 117.60

56 U.S. @ .98 = 54.88

172.48



③ 4/16/92

per TOF -  
Give info to Renee -  
Phoned her 4/16 w/ info  
③



# INPUT™

Atrium at Glenpointe, 400 Frank W. Burr Blvd., Teaneck, NJ 07666 Tel. (201) 801-0050  
Fax (201) 801-0441

February 21, 1992

Mr. Hajo Lange  
BMW  
Munich, Germany

VIA FAX: 011 49 89 35 2650

Dear Hajo:

Attached is INPUT's written report on the results of the Stone market research. The data content and underlying analysis are essentially the same as was discussed in our meetings in Munich on February 12-14, and supplemented by my fax to you on February 16.

If you have any questions, or if INPUT can assist in any way in any of the remaining process, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Thomas O'Flaherty  
Vice President

TOF:jb  
a:proj:YBMPRE2



**PROJECT STONE**

**MARKET RESEARCH REPORT**

**February 20, 1992**

**INPUT**

**The Atrium at Glenpointe  
400 Frank W. Burr Blvd.  
Teaneck, NJ 07666  
201-801-0050  
Fax: 201-801-0441**



## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. OBJECTIVE**

The original objective in INPUT's work was to test the product and market assumptions behind Stone's financial projections. There were four types of activities involved:

1. To analyze and assess Stone's current products as well as its internal product plans and market projections
2. To independently conduct market research among Stone's customers, prospects and lost prospects, as well as among customers of other CASE products
3. To compare the results of the market research with Stone's own market and product assessments
4. To assess the opportunities for coordination between Stone and Softlab, involving both products and market issues.

The third objective was modified in the course of the projects as it became clear that Stone had few market assessments and those that it did have, short term forecasts, were deficient.

Objectives one and four were addressed in large part in the course of meetings in Atlanta and Munich with BMW, Softlab and KPMG.

The written report will primarily address INPUT's research findings from Objective 2. These findings were reviewed with BMW staff in overhead transparency format in Munich on February 14-16, 1992.

### **B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **1. Original Plan**

The original research plan was to segment interview subjects as shown in Exhibit I-1. This would allow for a rounded view of Stone:

- Attitudes and purchasing plan of current customers
- Verification of identified prospects
- An understanding as to why prospects decided not to buy from Stone.

Interviews were targeted to begin January 10.



## 2. Revised Plan

However, the interview research could not proceed along the original lines because:

- Stone requested that U.S. prospects not be contacted by INPUT.
- Stone stated that it had no data on lost prospects.
- Stone was unable to supply any contact information (i.e., name and telephone numbers) on its European customers.

The revised objectives are illustrated in Exhibit I-2.

Stone did ultimately provide information on U.S. and European customers. However, this was delayed and U.S. research was not able to begin until January 27 and European research until January 28. (Interviews were conducted through February 10, closing off in order to present results in Munich.)

- Stone had no centralized data base of U.S. customers: all contact was obtained by a Stone executive calling individual account representatives. Many contact names were never obtained.
- According to Stone, the only European customer information available in Atlanta were customers' purchasing documents which contained only the company name. In large multi-divisional organizations, there was no indication as to which organizational unit was involved; there were no contact names available. Ultimately, Stone supplied INPUT with approximately 45 European company names who were supposed to be customers. Even this list was faulty, for example:
  - Only two out of seven German companies contacted from the Stone list had IEW or ADW
  - None of the five French companies contacted had IEW or ADW

INPUT supplemented Stone's lists with commercial lists of Stone customers.

- The commercial lists for the U.S. were reasonably accurate, although these lists were basically supplemental to the Stone-provided lists.
- The commercial lists for Europe were incomplete or obsolete, resulting in many unproductive contacts.

Due to Stone's inability and unwillingness to supply information, the research process was roughly half as efficient as anticipated.



### **3. Conduct of the Research**

INPUT's research targets were persons who were knowledgeable concerning the CASE plans and activity of their enterprise. In larger organization (and/or those with mature CASE activities) these tended to be specialist staff. However, in many instances the interviewees were from senior IS management. The profile of respondents was very similar in the U.S. and Europe (Exhibit I-3).

Generally, respondents were well-informed, frank and forthcoming. Respondents were promised anonymity and the sponsor of the study was not revealed.

INPUT interviewed 96 organizations in the U.S. and Europe. As noted a number of respondents, especially in Europe, were apparently not Stone customers (or at least the division or site contacted was not). See Exhibit I-4 for the distribution between categories.

However, all companies interviewed provided valuable information for assessing market size and growth, and future needs.

INPUT has been able to take advantage of prior research and analysis it has performed. Research directly utilized includes:

- 1991 research on Stone and Texas Instruments customers (Certain of these findings are incorporated here.)
- 1991 research which identified barriers to CASE use in the U.S. market



**Exhibit I-1**

**STONE MARKET RESEARCH: ORIGINAL RESEARCH PLAN**

	<u><b>U.S.</b></u>	<u><b>Europe</b></u>
<b>New customers</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>1991 lost business</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Current prospects</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Major country markets</b>		<b>X</b>



**Exhibit I-2**

**STONE MARKET RESEARCH: REVISED RESEARCH PLAN**

	<u><b>U.S.</b></u>	<u><b>Europe</b></u>
<b>Existing customers</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>New customers</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>1991 lost business</b>		
<b>Current prospects</b>		
<b>Major country markets</b>		



**Exhibit I-3**

**RESPONDENT PROFILE**

	<b><u>U.S.</u></b>	<b><u>Europe</u></b>
<b>Senior Information Systems Management</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Software Development of IS Planning Managers</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>CASE Technical Staff</b>	<b><u>32%</u></b>	<b><u>29%</u></b>
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Exhibit I-4**

**INTERVIEWS**

	<u><b>U.S.</b></u>	<u><b>Europe</b></u>	<u><b>Total</b></u>
<b>ADW/IEW Installations</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>ADW/IEW Prospects</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>No ADW/IEW</b>	<u><b>7</b></u>	<u><b>18</b></u>	<u><b>25</b></u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>96</b>



## II. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

### A. U.S. CUSTOMERS

Generally speaking, U.S. customers in this current survey are satisfied with Stone. As the left column in Exhibit II-1 shows, Stone's overall rating is 3.7 on a scale of 5, with Stone's reputation given a rating of 4.2. Stone also received very good ratings in many product related areas as well as on the effectiveness of its sales process. The lowest ratings were in areas where Stone was not active (consulting) or where higher ratings, were not to be expected (conformance to other standards) or were not desirable from a business standpoint (price).

These ratings were down somewhat from a similar study conducted in July 1991 (middle column in Exhibit II-1).

- "Reputation" may have risen slightly
- "Long term viability" was down marginally, almost certainly reflecting First Quarter problems
- "Current product features/functions" was down markedly, reflecting the product release and withdrawal problems in 1991
- "Training" and "Consulting/implementation assistance" both fell marginally, probably as a result of the impact of staff cutbacks on support.

All in all, Stone's U.S. ratings are good and representative of a stable company which holds its customers' confidence.

For comparison, the right column of Exhibit II-1 shows results of a Texas Instruments survey made at the same time as the 1991 Stone survey. TI's ratings are extremely positive. However, two factors should be kept in mind when comparing the two companies:

- The sample from which the TI customers were contacted may have been somewhat more positively disposed to TI than the typical customer.
- More importantly, TI customers in general are more committed to their product than the typical Stone customer.
  - The average TI customer has made a higher dollar investment.
  - Equally important, TI customers buy into a "way of life". Some observers compare it to a religious commitment.



## B. EUROPEAN CUSTOMERS

European customer satisfaction in most product-related matters is reasonably close to that found in the U.S. (Exhibit II-2).

The U.S. and European ratings for "conformance to other standards" were substantially the same. However, this has more of a negative impact in Europe due to the existence of national methodology standards.

The situation is strikingly different for vendor-related issues:

- The overall rating of Stone in Europe of 2.8 is far below the 3.7 in the U.S.
- "Reputation" and "references" shows almost as large a gap.
- "Effectiveness of sales process" is also far below that of U.S. organization.
- Interestingly enough, "consulting and implementation assistance" also ranks low; this is rather unexpected, given E & Y's position as a consulting organization.

From this data, INPUT concludes that E & Y has not been the most effective representative for Stone in Europe. In fact E & Y's performance may undermine Stone's long term position in Europe. This is borne out by the fact that five out of 17 (29%) of Stone's European clients volunteered that they were abandoning the Stone product. (INPUT received no such comments from its larger sample of U.S. customers.) Statements volunteered are shown in Exhibit II-3.

INPUT's research was not designed to uncover all the reasons for this level of dissatisfaction with E & Y. However, INPUT believes that the following factors are involved:

- Fewer European customers than U.S. customers appear to have converted from IEW to ADW. This would be both a cause and effect of customer dissatisfaction.
- The E & Y merger may have unsettled E & Y's European consulting and product organizations. (These were many unsettling effects in the U.S., for example.)
- Most importantly, E & Y may be suffering from "short term-ism" as a result of Stone's 1991 discussion to take over distribution. The 1993 expiration date of the distribution agreement would not encourage long term thinking. This attitude would emphasize immediate sales over support and other longer-term customer development efforts.



### **C. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SUMMARY**

Product satisfaction is good among both customer sets. In terms of general company image, Stone is much better positioned in the U.S. than in Europe. Exhibit II-4 summarizes these positions.

Stone's overall European position is affected by the fact that for many customers their perceived vendor is primarily E&Y, since that is the vendor with which virtually all contacts are made.

A further finding is that the average length of the CASE product selection process is between eight and nine months in both U.S. and Europe (Exhibit II-5).



**Exhibit II-1**

**U.S. RATINGS**

	<b>STONE</b>		<b>TI</b>
	<b><u>1992</u></b>	<b><u>1991</u></b>	<b><u>1991</u></b>
<b><u>OVERALL RATING</u></b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b><u>SPECIFIC FACTORS</u></b>			
<b>Vendor Reputation</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Product integration (future)</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Future product features/ functions</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Conformance to AD/Cycle</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Effectiveness of sales process</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Long term viability of vendor</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Current product features/ functions</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Ease of use</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Methodology support by product</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Product integration (current)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>References from current users</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Ease of learning product</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Training offered by vendor</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Price</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Consulting/implementation assistance supplied by product vendor</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>Consulting/implementation assistance available from other vendors</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Conformance to other standards</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>

**1 = Poor      5 = Excellent**

(Meaningful differences are those 0.4 or larger.)



**Exhibit II-2**

**STONE RATINGS**

	<u>1992</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>1991</u>	<u>EUROPE</u> <u>1992</u>
<b><u>OVERALL RATING</u></b>	3.7	n/a	2.8
<b><u>SPECIFIC FACTORS</u></b>			
Vendor Reputation	4.2	3.9	3.4
Product integration (future)	3.9	4.4	3.6
Future product features/ functions	3.9	n/a	3.7
Conformance to AD/Cycle	3.8	3.4	3.6
Effectiveness of sales process	3.8	n/a	2.6
Long term viability of vendor	3.7	4.1	3.8
Current product features/ functions	3.6	4.4	3.4
Ease of use	3.5	3.7	4.0
Methodology support by product	3.4	3.4	3.5
Product integration (current)	3.4	3.9	3.0
References from current users	3.4	3.6	2.5
Ease of learning product	3.3	3.6	3.9
Training offered by vendor	3.3	3.7	3.5
Price	3.0	3.2	2.7
Consulting/implementation assistance supplied by product vendor	2.8	3.2	2.4
Consulting/implementation assistance available from other vendors	2.5	2.7	2.4
Conformance to other standards	2.5	n/a	2.6

**1 = Poor      5 = Excellent**



**Exhibit II-3**

**EUROPEAN QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS**

**"Not at all pleased with present tools and  
with Ernst & Young."**

**"Could not provide requirements for total  
team environment."**

**"Technically correct, but could not use it."**

**"Too complicated, will leave it."**

**"Does not meet full requirements."**



**Exhibit II-4**

**STONE: CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SUMMARY**

	<u><b>U.S.</b></u>	<u><b>Europe</b></u>
<b>Overall Rating</b>	<b>Very good</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>Vendor Reputation</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Good</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>Sales Process</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Fair</b>
<b>Product characteristics (Summary)</b>	<b>Good/Very Good</b>	<b>Good/Very Good</b>



**Exhibit II-5**

**AVERAGE LENGTH OF CASE PRODUCT  
SELECTION PROCESS**

	<u><b>Months</b></u>
<b>U.S</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>8.1</b>



### **III. Customer Requirements**

Customer requirements are made up of two components:

- Customers' assessments of their current experience and the impact which that has on their plans
- Potential technological changes which could influence customer requirements (and product demand)

#### **A. CURRENT CASE EXPERIENCE**

The extent to which customers rate their CASE experience is to a large extent a function of expectations and objectives. Exhibit III-1 shows the objectives of Stone customers. The major long term objectives are

- Quality
- Speed of applications development
- Productivity
- Maintenance improvement

In the short term there is a lower level of expectation. This is a desirable situation for a CASE product vendor making initial sales, since neither the vendor nor the product have to satisfy rigorous expectations. However, this type of two-level expectation can create sales problems if expectations are not met.

The two major CASE product deficiencies noted by U.S. customers of Stone are the lack of integration and "learning curve" issues. "Learning curve" relates to the key issue of how extract value from the product rather than merely learning to use the product's technical features.

The learning curve issue is one that INPUT has identified in its other CASE research. Several of these findings will be reviewed below because INPUT believes they are pertinent to this analysis.



In identifying problems which delayed the acceptance of CASE, INPUT found a mixture of technology and "soft" problems (Exhibit III-3). In fact, 80% of respondents identified at least one serious "soft" problem; many of these problems are interconnected (Exhibit III-4). These "soft" problems are generally connected with an organization's readiness (or, more usually, unreadiness) to utilize CASE effectively. Exhibit III-5 summarizes INPUT's assessment of CASE organizational readiness in the U.S. INPUT believes that the situation in Europe is generally similar, although Europe may be somewhat ahead in a few specific areas (e.g., methodologies).

## **B. TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON FUTURE REQUIREMENTS**

CASE, like any technology-driven market, is one where demand is heavily influenced by product improvements. The survey asked both U.S. and European respondents to rate the importance of several CASE initiatives:

- Client/server, as both a development and target platform
- Integrated re-engineering
- Multiple hardware platform support
- Object-oriented design

As shown in Exhibit III-6, all of these except object-oriented design received quite high scores in the U.S. and, except for integrated re-engineering, almost as high scores in Europe. There are both positive and negative aspects to this:

- Between Stone and Softlab, there are considerable efforts going on to meet these general needs
- However, depending on the strengths of these expectations (and the experience with current products), these expectations could delay the purchase of current products.



**Exhibit III-1**

**CASE OBJECTIVES: U.S. STONE CUSTOMERS**

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Long Term</u>
Improve quality	37%	37%
Increase speed of completion	14%	26%
Improve productivity	11%	26%
Improve maintenance	9%	23%
Integration/Standards	11%	9%
Cost Savings	6%	6%
Improve documentation	14%	9%
Other (e.g., improve process, education, modeling)	11%	9%
None	20%	0%

**Multiple objectives, therefore, percentages total more than 100%.**

**Note: Open-ended question; answers coded**



**Exhibit III-2**

**CASE PRODUCT DEFICIENCIES**

**(U.S. Stone Customers)**

<b><u>Deficiency</u></b>	<b><u>U.S.</u></b>
<b>Integration</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>"Learning curve"</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Multi-user, client/server</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Portability</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Re-engineering</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>General immaturity</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Other Technical (e.g. code generators, object-oriented, modeling, graphics)</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>None Cited</b>	<b><u>6%</u></b>
	<b>100%</b>

**Note: Open-ended question; coded**



Exhibit III-3

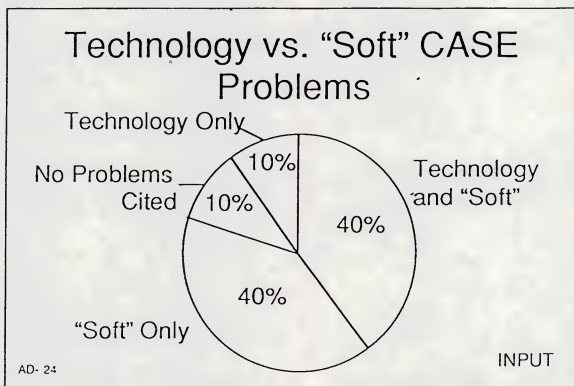
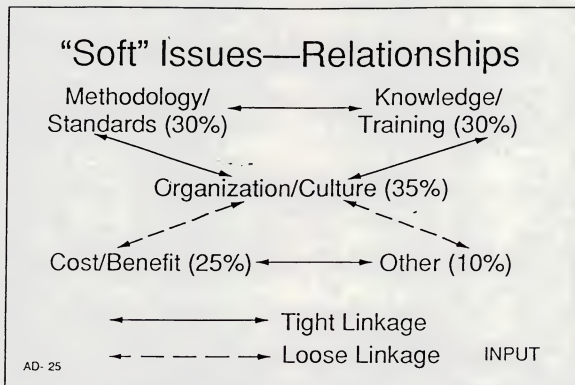




Exhibit III-4





# Exhibit III-5

## CASE Organizational Readiness Factors: 1991 and 1993

Factor	1991	1993	
		Worst	Best
Culture/organization changes			
• Understanding of general issues	C-	C	B+
• Specific environment issues	C-	C	A
Methodologies			
• Evaluation criteria	C	C	A
• Integration into specific environment	C	C	B+
Measurement			
• Definition of success	F	D	C+
• Conducting measurements	D-	D-	B-
Implementation			
• Understanding success/failure factors	D	C-	B+
• Planning	C-	C-	B+
• Applying success factors to specific environment	D	C-	B+
IS-User Relationships			
• General requirements	C-	C	B+
• Specific restructuring	C	C	B+
Training			
• Understanding general needs	C-	C+	B+
• Developing methodologies	D	D	A

Source: INPUT Assessment



**Exhibit III-6**

**RATINGS OF SPECIFIC INITIATIVES**

	<b><u>U.S.</u></b>	<b><u>Europe</u></b>
<b>Client/Server: Development Platform</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Client/Server: Target Platform</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Integrated Re-engineering</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Multiple Hardware Platform Support</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Object-oriented Design</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**1 = low importance    5 = high importance**



#### **IV. PRODUCT EXPENDITURES PLANNED BY STONE CUSTOMERS**

##### **A. OVERVIEW**

As noted in Chapter I, INPUT originally planned to interview current customers, identified Stone prospects as well as lost prospects in order to thoroughly understand the future direction of Stone product purchases. For the reasons explained earlier, INPUT had to limit itself to current customers. INPUT believes that this group does represent a very large part of future purchases because:

- Most large customers started developed incrementally.
- Stone has such a large customer bases that merely from a probability standpoint most future customers will have been prior customers.
- The average U.S. customer has about \$100,000 worth of product installed; the scope for expansion is high.

Exhibit IV-1 shows this situation graphically.

For both the U.S. and Europe the same methodology was employed to calculate both past and future spending plans. The key quantitative measures used are:

- Annualized CASE purchases to date
- Planned annualized CASE purchases
- Percent change in CASE expenditures

The derivation of these measures is shown in Exhibit IV-2.

The installed base in the U.S. and Europe is shown in Exhibits IV-3 and IV-4. The installed base is divided into three size groups for analytic purposes. There are some differences in the samples:

- European customers with more than \$500,000 of product installed are somewhat large than those in the U.S. On the other hand, this sized customer has a higher annualized spending to date, reflecting Stone's high rate of sales in the past two years.



- In the smaller customers (under \$150,000) the U.S. customers are larger than those in Europe and have much higher annualized purchases; again, this reflects Stone's very effective sales activities in the U.S.
- An important item which should be kept in mind when looking at a subsequent analysis of this data is the relatively high number of unknowns in the European data. This did not generally reflect unwillingness to provide the financial data, but an inability to do so. Assuming that these unknowns have similar characteristics to the rest of the sample, this is only a minor problem.

## **B. SPENDING PLANS**

The direction of future CASE product spending plans of respondents in the U.S. and Europe are strikingly different, as shown in Exhibit IV-5:

- Only one-third of U.S. companies plan to increase their spending over the next two years, compared to twice that number in Europe.
- Almost half the companies in the U.S. plan for a decrease in their level of spending, as compared to one-third in Europe.

In quantifying these spending plans (Exhibit IV-6), the situation in the U.S. shows a striking change to Stone's experience of the past several years:

- In the U.S. only the smallest installed base group shows a net increase, a reasonable 35% annual growth rate. The average spending per site per year for this group is expected to be about \$100,000.
- However, among the largest current customers, the annualized rate of spending is planned to decrease by almost 90% -- these companies would be on a virtual holding pattern.
- The middle group in the U.S. expects flat to down spending and annual purchases of about \$100,000 annually.

The situation in Europe is quite different (Exhibit IV-7):

- All groups expect sizable increases in their rate of purchases
- The largest rate of increase is expected in the largest accounts.



There are several facts which should be balanced against this very buoyant situation in Europe:

- There are both Stone and non-Stone customers and products in this group, although there do not appear to be material differences in their spending plans.
- More importantly, there is the previously mentioned dissatisfaction with Stone/E & Y. There is no guarantee that current Stone customers will remain with Stone. (Unlike the situation in the U.S. where what purchasing that was planned would generally remain with Stone.)
- There is also a legitimate question whether the E & Y sales force will be able to get Stone's "fair share" of this spending, given the low rating of E & Y's sales process.

However, even with these caveats, Stone's position in Europe looks more favorable than its position in the U.S.

## **C. EXPLANATIONS FOR U.S. PLANNED SPENDING**

### **1. U.S. Recession**

Stone has previously volunteered the explanation for the fall-off in its rate of sales growth as being primarily a result of the U.S. recession. Because of that, INPUT specifically asked U.S. respondents about the impact of the recession on their spending plans. Stone perception is accurate in the sense that over half of those interviewed said that the recession had negatively affected their CASE plans.

However, on further analysis, the effect of the recession appears to be nominal.

- As shown in Exhibit IV-8, almost half of those who see their CASE spending affected by the recession are still planning to spend more; this is twice the proportion who do not see the recession impacting their CASE plans!
- Looking at those who do not see the recession having an impact of their plans, over half of these companies are planning to reduce the rate of their CASE spending.



Perhaps, though, the recession can explain the tremendous fall-off in the planned spending of the larger sites. However, when the additional dimension of site size was added (Exhibit IV-9), the recession still did not provide an answer to spending changes:

- Two-thirds of the large sites interviewed saw no impact of the recession on their spending plans.
- Five of the seven large companies planning to cut CASE spending were companies that did not see an impact of the recession on their CASE purchases.

There are several possible explanations for Stone offering the recession as an explanation in good faith:

- Customer often find it easier to say "no", by blaming conditions beyond their control.
- Salespeople are often unwilling to probe for more fundamental reasons. Some in the sales force may themselves believe that their problems are caused by the recession and pass this information up through the organization.

In INPUT's view there are other causes operating here rather than just the external economic situation.

## **2. Structural Impediments to Medium-Term Buying in the U.S.**

As indicated earlier, some U.S. companies have reached the limits of their ability to absorb additional CASE products. This appears to be a problem for many Stone customers. There are two dimensions to this issue:

- Limitations on CASE Product Capabilities - These limitations are shared to a greater or lesser degree by all CASE products and include:
  - Limited integration of forward engineering functions
  - Almost non-existent integration of re-engineering functions
  - The lack of multi-user products (sometimes called client/server products)
- Limitations of IS Organizations' Capabilities to make use of case technology ("Organizational Readiness") - Even the most capable products can not be used in a vacuum. There is an inter-related set of "soft" issues that needs to be addressed. These issues include, but are not limited to:



- Metrics and cost/benefit analysis
- Organizational culture change (including end user involvement and IS personnel realignment)
- Methodology and standards
- Data modeling, organizational templates and business process re-engineering
- Education and training

For further analysis, please see Appendix 2.

These two sets of limitations are related from a functional standpoint. From a market analysis standpoint these two factors are independent:

- Even if a current customer of Stone is not receiving maximum benefits from current products because of its own organizational limitations, it will still receive benefits from improved products.
- Other customers may improve productivity or quality by making improvements in the "soft" issues referred to above. If these improvements are large enough, then the customer could purchase more product, even if the product has flaws

Stone's problem is that its core products are perceived as "good" products, but ones that need improvements before the products themselves can bring about the significant operational improvements which customers are expecting.

Except for education, Stone is not itself providing services which can improve customers' "organizational readiness" for CASE. This is the opposite of the approach which has been used by Texas Instruments, which has supplied a full set of consulting services to support its products.

Consequently, Stone has been dependent on its customers or third party consulting organizations for ensuring that Stone's products are used effectively. This is a slow process at best and may be the chief reason for Stone's product sales slowdown in the U.S.

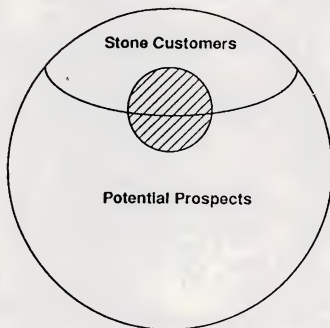
Note: The higher growth rates found in Europe can be explained in two ways:

- Many European customers are more "engineering oriented" and are more self-sufficient in terms of making the products work themselves.
- At least as important is the fact that the European market is lagging the U.S. market in terms of the penetration of Stone's products: only about one quarter as much product has been sold in Europe as in the U.S. and the average number of units per account is even lower than in the U.S. This argues that if U.S.-type problems were to occur, these problems are still at least several years away in Europe.



**Exhibit IV-1**

**Universe of Stone Prospects  
(Not Drawn to Scale)**



**Identified prospects  
(in three-month pipeline report)**



**Exhibit IV-2**

**KEY QUANTITATIVE MEASURES**

- (I) Annualized CASE purchases to date**  
**(Amount spent to date/years installed)**
- (II) Planned CASE annualized purchases**  
**(Planned spending in next two years/2)**
- (III) Percent change in CASE expenditures**  
**(I/II)**



**Exhibit IV-3****STONE SAMPLE: U.S.**

<u>Installed Base Distribution</u>	<u>Number In Sample</u>	<u>Median Installed Base</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date</u>
\$500K & larger	10 (29%)	\$700K	\$445K
\$151K-\$499K	10 (29%)	\$250K	\$133K
\$150K & under	11 (31%)	\$90K	\$74K
Unknown	<u>4 (11%)</u>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35 (100%)</b>		

**Note:** 10 additional interviews were completed after the above analysis was completed. This additional data was compared to that above and found to be substantially similar.



Exhibit IV-4

STONE SAMPLE: EUROPE

<u>Installed Base Distribution</u>	<u>Number In Sample</u>	<u>Median Installed Base</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date</u>
\$500K & larger	8 (19%)	\$1000K	\$300K
\$151K-\$499K	8 (19%)	\$200K	\$90K
\$150K & under	10 (24%)	\$45K	\$20K
Unknown	<u>16</u> <u>(38%)</u>		
TOTAL	42 (100%)		

Note: Includes non-Stone product expenditures (past, future)



**Exhibit IV-5**

**YEAR-TO-YEAR CASE SPENDING PLANS:  
U.S. AND EUROPE**

<b><u>Year-to-Year Spending</u></b>	<b><u>Percent of Respondents</u></b>	
	<b><u>U.S.</u></b>	<b><u>Europe</u></b>
<b>Up</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>63%</b>
<b>No change</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Down</b>	<b><u>45%</u></b>	<b><u>32%</u></b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Exhibit IV-6****PLANNED ANNUAL PURCHASES: NEXT TWO YEARS (U.S.)**

<b><u>Installed Base Group</u></b>	<b><u>Annualized Purchases To Date (Median)</u></b>	<b><u>Planned Annualized Purchases: Next Two Years (Median)</u></b>	<b><u>Percent Change</u></b>
<b>\$500K &amp; larger</b>	<b>\$445K</b>	<b>\$50K</b>	<b>-89%</b>
<b>\$151K - \$999K</b>	<b>\$133K</b>	<b>\$112K</b>	<b>-16%</b>
<b>\$150K &amp; under</b>	<b>\$74K</b>	<b>\$100K</b>	<b>+35%</b>



**Exhibit IV-7**

**PLANNED ANNUAL PURCHASES: NEXT TWO YEARS (EUROPE)**

<b><u>Installed Base Group</u></b>	<b><u>Annualized Purchases To Date (Median)</u></b>	<b><u>Planned Annualized Purchases: Next Two Years (Median)</u></b>	<b><u>Percent Change</u></b>
<b>\$500K &amp; larger</b>	<b>\$300K</b>	<b>\$1,200K</b>	<b>+ 300%</b>
<b>\$151K - \$999K</b>	<b>\$90K</b>	<b>\$140K</b>	<b>+56%</b>
<b>\$150K &amp; under</b>	<b>\$20K</b>	<b>\$40K</b>	<b>+100%</b>



**Exhibit IV-8**

**IMPACT OF U.S. RECESSION  
ON STONE CUSTOMERS' CASE PLANS**

<b><u>Year-to-Year Spending</u></b>	<b><u>CASE Plans Slowed</u></b>	<b><u>No Effect on CASE Plans</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>Up</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>34%</b>
<b>No Change</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Down</b>	<b><u>17%</u></b>	<b><u>28%</u></b>	<b><u>45%</u></b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>100%</b>



Exhibit IV-9

IMPACT OF U.S. RECESSION  
ON STONE CUSTOMERS' CASE PLANS

Number of Companies by Installation Size\*

<u>Year-to-Year Spending</u>	<u>Case Plans Slowed</u>				<u>No Effect on Case Plans</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>T</u>	
Up	3	3	1	7	2	1	0	3	10
No Change	3	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	6
Down	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	7	6	3	16	3	4	6	13	29

\* S = Small = \$150K & under  
M = Medium = \$151K - \$499K  
L = Large = Over \$500K  
T = Total



## **V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Stone product has been well-received in both U.S. and Europe.

The survey uncovered problems in Europe in customers' relations with Ernst & Young.

The most important finding is that Stone's U.S. market appears to be moving to a different level of need. This new level of need would place high value on a more fully integrated set of products that are in a multi-user environment.

The Stone/Softlab combination could be very responsive to customer needs of the 1990s:

- Softlab's work on providing a multi-user, integrated technical platform would be quite important for maintaining Stone's position of U.S. market leadership. Softlab appears to be considerably ahead of Stone in this technology.
- Stone and Softlab could together take over E & Y's European distribution network as a foundation for addressing the problems uncovered in the market research.



## Appendix 1

### PLATFORMS (U.S.)

	<u>OS/2</u>	<u>AIX/UNIX</u>	<u>MVS</u>	<u>AS/400</u>	<u>"IBM"</u>
Client/Server (Development Platform)	6	3	1	1	4
Client/Server (Target Platform)	8	4	2	1	2
Multiple Hardware Platform	5	11	3	3	7



## Appendix 2:

### **NEAR-TERM ISSUES (1991-1993) AFFECTING CASE MARKET GROWTH (Extracts from "The Future of CASE: 1991-1996)**

There are two sets of near-term issues affecting market growth:

- Technology-related issues
- The "soft" issues (described in Exhibit III-10), which affect the extent to which an organization is ready ("organizational readiness") to absorb and make productive use of CASE.

Based on INPUT's research, these organizational readiness issues are even more important than the technology issues. Exhibit V-2 contains INPUT's assessment of a number of the organizational readiness issues for both 1991 and 1993 (a best- and worst-case assessment is provided for 1993).

- The sum of the "grades" for 1991 reflects near failure. This puts into perspective the earlier findings on the overall relative ineffectiveness of CASE (e.g., Exhibit III-3).
- The sheer number of such factors needing improvement will make progress relatively difficult; yet all the factors are important, and it is difficult to make a case that some can be ignored at the expense of others.
- The worst-case total for 1993 shows little improvement over 1991.
- The best-case total would virtually guarantee CASE success in a wide variety of settings.

INPUT concludes that in the near term, organizational readiness may serve as the most serious constraint to CASE progress.

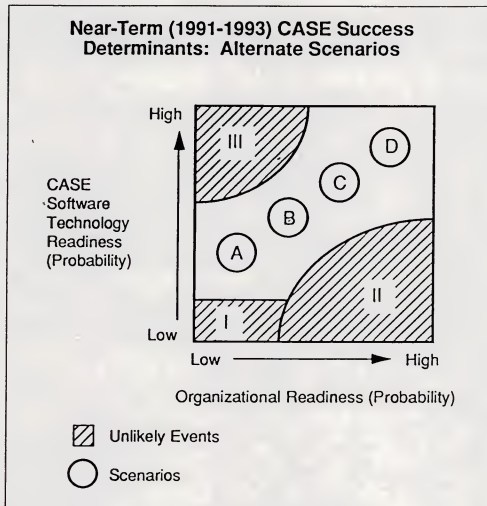
If AD/Cycle is taken as a surrogate for overall technical progress, then near-term CASE technical issues are not serious barriers to progress (for a summary, see Exhibit IV-16).

Exhibit V-3 describes four possible near-term scenarios for CASE growth and acceptance (i.e., success). Other possibilities have not been analyzed in depth since they represent, in INPUT's opinion, combinations of very unlikely events:

- CASE software technology standing by itself is already beyond the low probability of success stage (Region I).
- It is quite unlikely that organizational readiness will be at a higher stage of development relative to CASE technology (Region II).



EXHIBIT V-3



- High technical success would almost certainly have a “drag-along” effect on organizational readiness. For example, CASE tools that were relatively easy to use, incorporated self-training features, and used proven templates would be accepted in more organizations sooner. The effect would be that high technological readiness would not be associated with low organizational readiness (Region III).

Exhibit V-4 spells out the individual scenarios and assigns a probability with an accompanying rationale.

- INPUT has been impressed with the recent progress made in the underlying CASE technology generally (i.e., not limited to AD/Cycle). These technology improvements will encourage user organizations to take CASE more seriously. Current CASE technology will help establish wider CASE principles in customer organizations (Scenario B).



## Evaluation of Near-Term CASE Success Scenarios

Success Combination				Rationale
Scenario	Technology	Organizational	Probability	
A	Medium/Low	Low	.25	Technology success is likely to be at least medium/high
B	Medium/High	Medium	.50	This level of technical success is quite likely; some organizational readiness "drag-along" by CASE technology likely
C	High	Medium/High	.15	Organizational readiness will be a bottleneck
D	High	High	.10	Organizational readiness will be a severe bottleneck

- A less attractive combination is shown in Scenario A, where neither technical progress nor organizational readiness are as good. There is even a chance that Scenario B could turn into Scenario A—i.e., negative experiences of early users could reduce the number of organizations that believed they were ready for CASE.
- Scenarios C and D are very positive ones: the technology makes widely perceived breakthroughs and increases organizational readiness. INPUT believes that it will be difficult for very many user organizations to make their own unassisted breakthroughs. So far, there are very few outside organizations (consultants and vendors) that have focused on offering support services to help make breakthroughs.

## 2. Medium-Term Issues (1994-1996)

In the medium term, the organizational readiness factors will continue to be important.

- The near-term progress (or lack of progress) will heavily influence the impact in the 1994-1996 period.



## Appendix 2:

### **NEAR-TERM ISSUES (1991-1993) AFFECTING CASE MARKET GROWTH (Extracts from "The Future of CASE: 1991-1996)**

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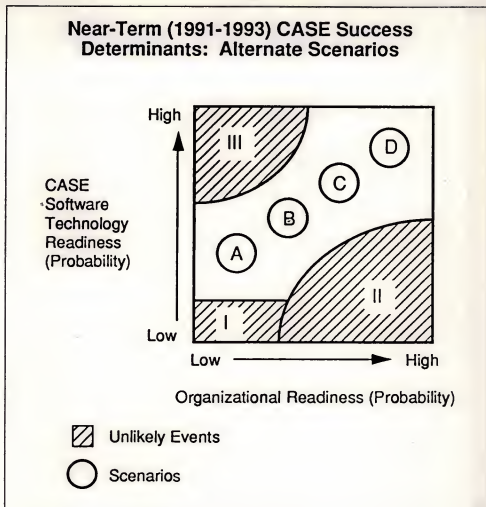
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## EXHIBIT V-4

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## 2. Medium-Term Issues (1994-1996)

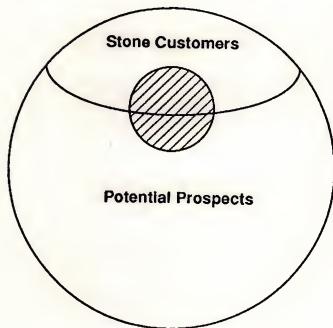
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- The near-term progress (or lack of progress) will heavily influence the impact in the 1994-1996 period.



# Exhibit IV-1

## Universe of Stone Prospects (Not Drawn to Scale)



Identified prospects  
(in three-month pipeline report)



**Exhibit III-3**

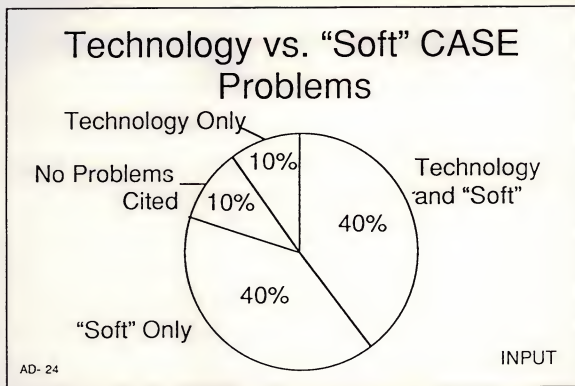
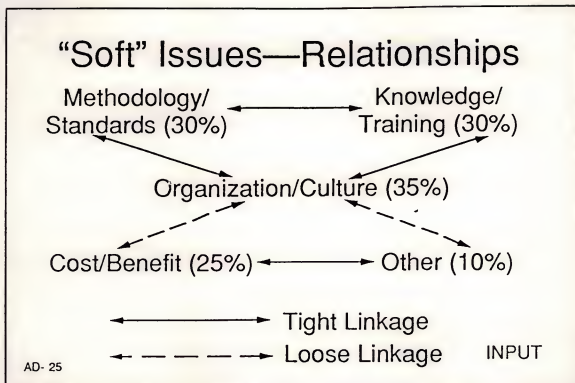




Exhibit III-4





### Exhibit III-5

#### CASE Organizational Readiness Factors: 1991 and 1993

Factor	1991	1993	
		Worst	Best
Culture/organization changes			
• Understanding of general issues	C-	C	B+
• Specific environment issues	C-	C	A
Methodologies			
• Evaluation criteria	C	C	A
• Integration into specific environment	C	C	B+
Measurement			
• Definition of success	F	D	C+
• Conducting measurements	D-	D-	B-
Implementation			
• Understanding success/failure factors	D	C-	B+
• Planning	C-	C-	B+
• Applying success factors to specific environment	D	C-	B+
IS-User Relationships			
• General requirements	C-	C	B+
• Specific restructuring	C	C	B+
Training			
• Understanding general needs	C-	C+	B+
• Developing methodologies	D	D	A

Source: INPUT Assessment



**PROJECT STONE**

**MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS**

**February 11, 1992**

**INPUT**

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400 Frank W. Burr Blvd.  
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201-801-0050  
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## **STONE MARKET RESEARCH: OBJECTIVES**

- **CASE usage plans**
- **Importance of CASE capabilities**
- **Customer Satisfaction**
- **General CASE product deficiencies**
- **Spending plans**



## STONE MARKET RESEARCH: ORIGINAL RESEARCH PLAN

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>
New customers	X	X
1991 lost business	X	X
Current prospects	X	X
Major country markets		X

- Stone to supply full contact information
- Beginning of research targeted for January 10



## STONE MARKET RESEARCH: ACTUAL PLAN

- Stone requested that U.S. prospects not be contacted by INPUT.
- Stone had no data on lost prospects.
- Stone was unable to supply any contact information on its European customers. Stone supplied a list of 45 company names. This list was faulty, For example:
  - Only 2 out of 7 German companies contacted had IEW or ADW.
  - None of the 5 French companies contacted had IEW or ADW.
- INPUT supplemented this list with commercial lists, which were also faulty.
- Stone has no centralized data base of U.S. customers: all contact data was obtained by a Stone executive calling individual account representatives. Many contact names were never obtained.
- U.S. research did not begin until January 27 and European research began on January 28.
- Research was roughly half as efficient as anticipated.
  - Lists, especially for Europe, were defective.
  - Lack of contact names lengthened the qualification process.



## STONE MARKET RESEARCH: REVISED RESEARCH PLAN

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>
Existing customers	X	X
New customers	X	X
1991 lost business		
Current prospects		
Major country markets		



## INTERVIEWS

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADW/IEW Installations	45	17	62
ADW/IEW Prospects	2	7	9
No ADW/IEW	<u>7</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25</u>
 TOTAL	 54	 42	 96



## INTERVIEWS

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Total</u>
ADW/IEW Installations	35	17	52
ADW/IEW Prospects	0	7	7
No ADW/IEW	<u>3</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	38	42	80



## RESPONDENT PROFILE

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>
Senior Information Systems Management	21%	18%
Software Development of IS Planning Managers	47%	53%
CASE Technical Staff	<u>32%</u>	<u>29%</u>
	100%	100%



# CASE PRODUCT DEFICIENCIES

(U.S. Respondents)

<u>Deficiency</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Integration	29%
"Learning curve"	26%
Multi-user, client/server	11%
Portability	9%
Re-engineering	9%
General immaturity	6%
Other Technical (e.g. code generators, object-oriented, modeling, graphics)	23%
None Cited	<u>6%</u>
	100%

Note: Open-ended question; coded



# CASE OBJECTIVES: U.S.

<u>Objective</u>	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Long Term</u>
Improve quality	37%	37%
Increase speed of completion	14%	26%
Improve productivity	11%	26%
Improve maintenance	9%	23%
Integration/Standards	11%	9%
Cost Savings	6%	6%
Improve documentation	14%	9%
Other (e.g., improve process, education, modeling)	11%	9%
None	<u>20%</u>	<u>0%</u>
 TOTAL *	 100%	 100%

\* Multiple objectives, therefore, percentages total more than 100%.



**AVERAGE LENGTH OF CASE PRODUCT  
SELECTION PROCESS**

	<u>Months</u>
U.S	8.4
Europe	8.1



# STONE RATINGS

	<u>1992</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>1991</u>	<u>EUROPE</u> <u>1992</u>
<b><u>OVERALL RATING</u></b>	3.7	n/a	2.8
<b><u>SPECIFIC FACTORS</u></b>			
Vendor Reputation	4.2	3.9	3.4
Product integration (future)	3.9	4.4	3.6
Future product features/ functions	3.9	n/a	3.7
Conformance to AD/Cycle	3.8	3.4	3.6
Effectiveness of sales process	3.8	n/a	2.6
Long term viability of vendor	3.7	4.1	3.8
Current product features/ functions	3.6	4.4	3.4
Ease of use	3.5	3.7	4.0
Methodology support by product	3.4	3.4	3.5
Product integration (current)	3.4	3.9	3.0
References from current users	3.4	3.6	2.5
Ease of learning product	3.3	3.6	3.9
Training offered by vendor	3.3	3.7	3.5
Price	3.0	3.2	2.7
Consulting/implementation assistance supplied by product vendor	2.8	3.2	2.4
Consulting/implementation assistance available from other vendors	2.5	2.7	2.4
Conformance to other standards	2.5	n/a	2.6

1 = Poor

5 = Excellent



## EUROPEAN QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS

- Five out of 17 (29%) European Stone clients volunteered that they were abandoning the Stone product.

- Reasons included:

"Not at all pleased with present tools and with Ernst & Young"

"Could not provide requirements for total team environment"

"Technically correct, but could not use it"

"Too complicated, will leave it"

"Does not meet full requirements"



# U.S. RATINGS

	STONE		TI
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1991</u>
<b><u>OVERALL RATING</u></b>	3.7	n/a	n/a
<b><u>SPECIFIC FACTORS</u></b>			
Vendor Reputation	4.2	3.9	4.5
Product integration (future)	3.9	4.4	4.9
Future product features/ functions	3.9	n/a	n/a
Conformance to AD/Cycle	3.8	3.4	3.1
Effectiveness of sales process	3.8	n/a	n/a
Long term viability of vendor	3.7	4.1	4.5
Current product features/ functions	3.6	4.4	4.5
Ease of use	3.5	3.7	3.8
Methodology support by product	3.4	3.4	4.6
Product integration (current)	3.4	3.9	4.5
References from current users	3.4	3.6	4.6
Ease of learning product	3.3	3.6	3.4
Training offered by vendor	3.3	3.7	4.1
Price	3.0	3.2	2.7
Consulting/implementation assistance supplied by product vendor	2.8	3.2	4.0
Consulting/implementation assistance available from other vendors	2.5	2.7	3.3
Conformance to other standards	2.5	n/a	n/a

1 = Poor

5 = Excellent



### RATINGS OF SPECIFIC INITIATIVES

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Europe</u>
Client/Server: Development Platform	4.1	3.6
Client/Server: Target Platform	4.0	3.7
Object-oriented Design	3.6	3.1
Integrated Re-engineering	3.9	2.6
Multiple Hardware Platform Support	3.8	3.7

1 = low importance    5 = high importance



## PLATFORMS (U.S.)

	<u>OS/2</u>	<u>AIX/UNIX</u>	<u>MVS</u>	<u>AS/400</u>	<u>"IBM"</u>
Client/Server (Development Platform)	6	3	1	1	4
Client/Server (Target Platform)	8	4	2	1	2
Multiple Hardware Platform	5	11	3	3	7



## **KEY PURCHASING PLAN QUESTIONS**

- A) Date of initial product acquisition**
- B) Amount spent on CASE products to date**
- C) Planned CASE product spending in next two years**



## CALCULATIONS

- (I) Annualized purchases to date  
(Amount spent to date/years installed)
- (II) Planned annualized purchases  
(Planned spending/2)
- (III) Percent change in CASE expenditures  
(I/II)



# STONE SAMPLE: U.S.

<u>Installed Base Distribution</u>	<u>Number In Sample</u>	<u>Median Installed Base</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date</u>
\$500K & larger	10 (29%)	\$700K	\$445K
\$151K-\$499K	10 (29%)	\$250K	\$133K
\$150K & under	11 (31%)	\$90K	\$74K
Unknown	<u>4</u> (11%)		
TOTAL	35 (100%)		



# STONE SAMPLE: EUROPE

<u>Installed Base Distribution</u>	<u>Number In Sample</u>	<u>Median Installed Base</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date</u>
\$500K & larger	8 (19%)	\$1000K	\$300K
\$151K-\$499K	8 (19%)	\$200K	\$90K
\$150K & under	10 (24%)	\$45K	\$20K
Unknown	<u>16</u> (38%)		
TOTAL	42 (100%)		



**YEAR-TO-YEAR CASE SPENDING PLANS:  
U.S. AND EUROPE**

<b><u>Year-to-Year Spending</u></b>	<b><u>Percent of Respondents</u></b>	
	<b><u>U.S.</u></b>	<b><u>Europe</u></b>
<b>Up</b>	34%	63%
<b>No change</b>	21%	5%
<b>Down</b>	<u>45%</u>	<u>32%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	100%



# **PLANNED ANNUAL PURCHASES: NEXT TWO YEARS (U.S.)**

<u>Installed Base Group</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date (Median)</u>	<u>Planned Annualized Purchases: Next Two Years (Median)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
\$500K & larger	\$445K	\$50K	-89%
\$151K - \$999K	\$133K	\$112K	-16%
\$150K & under	\$74K	\$100K	+35%



# PLANNED ANNUAL PURCHASES: NEXT TWO YEARS (EUROPE)

<u>Installed Base Group</u>	<u>Annualized Purchases To Date (Median)</u>	<u>Planned Annualized Purchases: Next Two Years (Median)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
\$500K & larger	\$300K	\$1,200K	+ 300%
\$151K - \$999K	\$90K	\$140K	+ 56%
\$150K & under	\$20K	\$40K	+ 100%



**IMPACT OF U.S. RECESSION  
ON STONE CUSTOMERS' CASE PLANS**

<u>Year-to-Year Spending</u>	<u>CASE Plans Slowed</u>	<u>No Effect on CASE Plans</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Up	24%	10%	34%
No Change	14%	7%	21%
Down	<u>17%</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>45%</u>
TOTAL	55%	45%	100%



**IMPACT OF U.S. RECESSION  
ON STONE CUSTOMERS' CASE PLANS**

**Number of Companies by Installation Size\***

<u><b>Year-to-Year Spending</b></u>	<u><b>Case Plans Slowed</b></u>				<u><b>No Effect on Case Plans</b></u>				<b>Total</b>
	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	
<b>Up</b>	3	3	1	7	2	1	0	3	10
<b>No Change</b>	3	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	6
<b>Down</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	6	3	16	3	4	6	13	29

\* S = Small = \$150K & under  
M = Medium = \$151K - \$499K  
L = Large = Over \$500K  
T = Total



# ANALYSIS OF 1991-92 FIRST-TIME STONE CUSTOMERS (U.S.)

<u>Purchase Amount</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Median Purchase Amount</u>	<u>Planned Annualized Purchases (Next Two Years)</u>
Over \$150K	6	\$500K	-87%
\$150K & under	8	\$65K	+60%



YNBM2

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Company Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Sales: \_\_\_\_\_

# Employees: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Main Phone:        /        -

FAX # \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent(s):

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title

Phone/Ext.

Referrals:

Industry (User Interviews Only):

☐ Discrete Mfg.

☐ Wholesale☐ Federal Government☐ Process Mfg.☐ Banking/Finance☐ State & Local Government

☐ Transportation

☐ Insurance☐ Consumer/Home

## □ Utilities

☐ Medical☐ Other Industry Specific

## □ Communications

☐ Services

☐ Cross-Industry

☐ Retail

### ☐ Education

Comments:



## CASE QUESTIONNAIRE

I am calling from INPUT, a research and consulting firm located in \_\_\_\_\_ . We are conducting a study on the process for selecting CASE tools. We would like you to take part in our study by supplying information on some of your CASE-related activities. We will not publish any report or analysis that cites you or your company by name. In return for your taking part in our study, we will send you, at no charge, a summary of our overview study, "The Future of CASE: 1991 - 1996". My questions will take about 15 minutes. Is this a good time to start?

1. Is your organization now:

- using a CASE product? \_\_\_\_\_
- evaluating CASE products? \_\_\_\_\_
- decided on the acquisition of a CASE product? \_\_\_\_\_

(If none of the above, thank them, make sure you have their name and address and terminate the interview.)

2a. If using, which CASE products has your firm acquired, when was the first copy of each acquired and how many copies are in use now?

If under evaluation, which CASE product(s) is being evaluated and when do you expect to reach a decision? How many copies are being considered for acquisition?

<u>Vendor/Product</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u># of Copies</u>
KnowledgeWare(IEW/ADW)	_____	_____
Texas Instrument (IEF)	_____	_____
Intersolv (Accelerator, Sage)	_____	_____
Computer Associates [Pansophic] (Telon)	_____	_____
Softlab (Maestro II)	_____	_____
Other _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



- 2b. About how much has been invested in CASE products to date?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

How much more is your firm planning to invest in the next two years?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

3. I will read a list of the ways that organizations plan to employ CASE. Tell me which of these apply to your organization, both in the next year and in approximately three years (check all that apply).

<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
Experimentation or R & D	_____	_____
Will use on a relatively small number of secondary priority projects	_____	_____
Will use extensively, but limited to a few functional areas or departments	_____	_____
Will use in most new projects	_____	_____
Will use for some maintenance or enhancements of current application	_____	_____
Will use extensively for maintenance or enhancements	_____	_____
Will be used by selected individuals or teams in your enterprise	_____	_____
Will be used by most individual teams	_____	_____
Will use all functions of CASE product (e.g., both analysis and code generation)	_____	_____
Other (describe)	_____	_____
_____		
_____		



4. What do you expect the principal short and long term payoffs from CASE to be?  
(Interviewer note: If savings of time, cost and/or quality are specified, have respondent quantify if possible.)

Short term: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Long term: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I would like to understand the process involved in your most recent evaluation of CASE products.

- 5a. What were the factors your organization considered in the selection process?  
(Use list in Question 7 as a prompt, only if the respondent asks for examples.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5b. Which of these was the most important factor? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



- 5c. About how long did the selection process take, from the time that your organization began to consider the need for a CASE product (or a replacement CASE product) to the final decision? [Or, how long is it expected to take for firms currently in the evolution process?]

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What other CASE products did your organization also consider? (Fill in below.) What were the primary reasons that each of these was not finally selected? (Fill in below.)

Vendor/Product

Reasons for Non-Selection

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7a. For CASE vendor(s) selected, how would you rate the vendor(s) overall, with 5 being excellent and 1 being poor?

Vendor

Rating

Reasons

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 7b. I am going to read you a list of factors which companies consider when deciding on a CASE product. I would like you to compare two products which you evaluated, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, using a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being excellent and 1 being poor. (If only one product is rateable, please rate that.)

Factor	_____	vs	_____
Vendor reputation	_____		_____
Price	_____		_____
Current product features/ functions	_____		_____
Future product features/ functions	_____		_____
Ease of learning product	_____		_____
Ease of use	_____		_____
Training offered by vendor	_____		_____
Product integration (current)	_____		_____
Product integration (future)	_____		_____
Conformance to AD/Cycle	_____		_____
Conformance to other standards (describe) _____	_____		_____
Consulting/implementation assistance supplied by CASE product vendor	_____		_____
Consulting/implementation assistance available from other vendors	_____		_____
Methodology support by product	_____		_____
References from current users	_____		_____
Effectiveness of sales process	_____		_____
Long term viability of vendor	_____		_____
Other: _____	_____		_____



8. What would your firm do differently in the CASE product selection process, if you were to do it over again?

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9. What other initiatives, besides CASE products, do you believe are important for improving the applications development process? (Prompts: standards, methodologies, metrics, organizational readiness)

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- 10a. What do you see as the biggest deficiencies in the current generation of CASE products? (Please be as specific as possible.)

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- 10b. How important do you view the following CASE product capabilities? (5=very important, 1=not important at all). If this is not of immediate importance, please indicate how soon it would be important.

<u>Capability</u>	<u>Importance</u>	<u>Year</u>
Client/server as a development platform (If 4 or 5, which?)	_____	_____
_____		
_____		
Client/server as a target platform (If 4 or 5, which?)	_____	_____
_____		
_____		
Object-oriented design	_____	_____
Integrated re-engineering	_____	_____
Support for multiple hardware platform (If 4 or 5, which?)	_____	_____
_____		
_____		

11. How will your organization be using CASE technology in three to five years? How well will CASE products meet these needs? (Please be as specific as possible.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 12a. Have general economic conditions or budget constraints in your company slowed down your CASE plans?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please describe the effects, giving an estimated dollar impact, if possible.

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- 12b. Do you see any longer term trends emerging which might reduce your need for CASE? (Prompts: downsizing, outsourcing, Object Oriented Programming Systems)

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- 12c. Do you see any trends which will increase your need for CASE? (Prompts: greater accountability, pace of business change, complexity of systems, networking)

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Thank you very much. Do I have your complete title and address so that I can send you the summary of our study?

